

§ 70.484

27 CFR Ch. I (4–1–11 Edition)

If the offer is rejected, the sum submitted with the offer in compromise is returned to the proponent. If the offer is accepted, the proponent is notified and the case is closed.

[T.D. ATF-450, 66 FR 29029, May 29, 2001]

§ 70.484 Offers in compromise of forfeiture liabilities.

The appropriate TTB officer is authorized to compromise liabilities to administrative forfeiture of personal property seized under the laws administered and enforced by the Bureau. Persons desiring to submit offers in compromise of such liabilities may submit such offers on Form 656-E to the appropriate TTB officer. When the offer is acted upon, the proponent is notified of the acceptance or rejection of the offer. If the offer is rejected, the sum submitted with the offer in compromise is returned to the proponent. If the offer is accepted, the proponent is notified and the case is closed. Acceptance of an offer in compromise of civil liabilities does not remit criminal liabilities, nor does acceptance of an offer in compromise of criminal liabilities remit civil liabilities.

[T.D. ATF-301, 55 FR 47655, Nov. 14, 1990, as amended by T.D. ATF-450, 66 FR 29030, May 29, 2001]

§ 70.485 Closing agreements.

(a) *In general.* The appropriate TTB officer may enter into a written agreement with any person relating to the liability of such person (or of the person or estate for whom the person acts) in respect of any tax imposed under the provisions of 26 U.S.C. enforced and administered by the Bureau for any taxable period ending prior or subsequent to the date of such agreement. A closing agreement may be entered into in any case in which there appears to be an advantage in having the case permanently and conclusively closed, or if good and sufficient reasons are shown by the taxpayer for desiring a closing agreement and it is determined by the appropriate TTB officer that the United States will sustain no disadvantage through consummation of such an agreement.

(b) *Scope of closing agreement—(1) In general.* A closing agreement may be

executed even though under the agreement the taxpayer is not liable for any tax for the period to which the agreement relates. There may be a series of closing agreements relating to the tax liability for a single period.

(2) *Taxable periods ended prior to date of closing agreement.* Closing agreements with respect to taxable periods which ended prior to the date of the agreement may relate to the total tax liability of the taxpayer or to one or more separate items affecting the tax liability of the taxpayer.

(3) *Taxable periods ending subsequent to date of closing agreement.* Closing agreements with respect to taxable periods ending subsequent to the date of the agreement may relate to one or more separate items affecting the tax liability of the taxpayer.

(c) *Finality.* A closing agreement which is approved within such time as may be stated in such agreement, or later agreed to, shall be final and conclusive, and, except upon a showing of fraud or malfeasance, or misrepresentation of a material fact:

(1) The case shall not be reopened as to the matters agreed upon or the agreement modified by any officer, employee, or agent of the United States, and

(2) In any suit, action, or proceeding, such agreement, or any determination, assessment, collection, payment, abatement, refund, or credit made in accordance therewith, shall not be annulled, modified, set aside, or disregarded.

However, a closing agreement with respect to a taxable period ending subsequent to the date of the agreement is subject to any change in, or modification of, the law enacted subsequent to the date of the agreement and made applicable to such taxable period, and each closing agreement shall so recite.

(d) *Procedure with respect to closing agreements—(1) Submission of request.* A request for a closing agreement which relates to a prior taxable period may be submitted at any time before a case with respect to the tax liability involved is filed with a court of the United States. The procedure with respect to requests for closing agreements shall be under such rules as may be prescribed from time to time by the

Administrator in accordance with the regulations under this section.

(2) *Collection, credit, or refund.* Any tax or deficiency in tax determined pursuant to a closing agreement shall be assessed and collected, and any overpayment determined pursuant thereto shall be credited or refunded, in accordance with the applicable provisions of law.

(26 U.S.C. 7121)

[T.D. ATF-301, 55 FR 47655, Nov. 14, 1990]

§ 70.486 Managerial review.

If at any step in the collection process a taxpayer does not agree with a TTB employee under the authority of the appropriate TTB officer, the taxpayer has the right to discuss the matter with the employee's immediate supervisor. The TTB employee will give the taxpayer the name and telephone number of the person to be contacted.

[T.D. ATF-301, 55 FR 47655, Nov. 14, 1990, as amended by T.D. TTB-91, 76 FR 5482, Feb. 1, 2011]

Subpart F—Application of Section 6423, Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as Amended, to Refund or Credit of Tax on Distilled Spirits, Wines, and Beer

SOURCE: T.D. ATF-376, 61 FR 31031, June 19, 1996, unless otherwise noted.

GENERAL

§ 70.501 Meaning of terms.

When used in this subpart, where not otherwise distinctly expressed or manifestly incompatible with the intent thereof, terms shall have the meaning ascribed in this section.

Article. The commodity in respect to which the amount claimed was paid or collected as a tax.

Claimant. Any person who files a claim for a refund or credit of tax under this subpart.

District director of customs. The district director of customs at a head-quarters port of the district (except the district of New York, N.Y.); the area directors of customs in the district of New York, N.Y.; and the port director

at a port not designated as a head-quarters port.

I.R.C. Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended.

Owner. A person who, by reason of a proprietary interest in the article, furnished the amount claimed to the claimant for the purpose of paying the tax.

Person. An individual, a trust, estate, partnership, association, company, or corporation.

Tax. Any tax imposed by 26 U.S.C. 5001-5066, or by any corresponding provision of prior internal revenue laws, and in the case of any commodity of a kind subject to a tax under any such sections, any tax equal to any such tax, any additional tax, or any floor stocks tax. The term includes an extraction denominated a "tax", and any penalty, addition to tax, additional amount, or interest applicable to any such tax.

§ 70.502 Applicability to certain credits or refunds.

The provisions of this subpart apply only where the credit or refund is claimed on the grounds that an amount of tax was assessed or collected erroneously, illegally, without authority, or in any manner wrongfully, or on the grounds that such amount was excessive. This subpart does not apply to:

- (a) Any claim for drawback,
- (b) Any claim made in accordance with any law expressly providing for credit or refund where an article is withdrawn from the market, returned to bond, or lost or destroyed, and
- (c) Any claim based solely on errors in computation of the quantity of an article subject to tax or on mathematical errors in computation of the amount of the tax due, or to any claim in respect of tax collected or paid on an article seized and forfeited, or destroyed, as contraband.

§ 70.503 Ultimate burden.

For the purposes of this subpart, the claimant, or owner, shall be treated as having borne the ultimate burden of an amount of tax only if:

- (a) The claimant or owner has not, directly or indirectly, been relieved of such burden or shifted such burden to any other person,